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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,660	08/19/2003	James William Otter	60246-229	5263
26096	7590	03/08/2006		
CARLSON, GASKEY & OLDS, P.C.			EXAMINER	
400 WEST MAPLE ROAD			DUONG, THO V	
SUITE 350				
BIRMINGHAM, MI 48009			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3753	

DATE MAILED: 03/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

SP

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/643,660	OTTER, JAMES WILLIAM
	Examiner Tho v. Duong	Art Unit 3753

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 December 2005.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 27-43 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 27-43 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments, see applicant's Remark, filed 12/21/005, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 27-43 under Boah et al. in view of May have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of Boah and R. L. Kenipp Jr. (US 3,307,996). Regarding to the design consideration argument, applicant has asked for evidence. The examiner would like to direct the applicant to the original claim 16, which is a Markush group claim for evidence.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 27-29,32-37 and 40-43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Boah (US 4,953,511) in view of R. L. Keneipp Jr. (US 3,307,996). Boah discloses (figures 1,5-6 and column 2, lines 37-43) a heat exchanger component comprising a plurality of metal condensing flow passages (62) having a substantially flat metal surface (61) and a film (53) of polymer such as polyolefin. With regarding claims 33 and 41, Boah discloses (column 4, lines

34-43) that the thickness of the coating layer (53) is less than 6.0 mils, which is within the claimed range. Boah substantially discloses all of applicant's claimed invention as discussed above except for the limitation that the film is made of polyester or polybutylene terephthalate or polyethylene terephthalate or polyetherimide or polyethersulfone or polysulfone or polyimide. Kenneipp discloses (figure 7 and column 3, lines 39-45) polyethylene, polypropylene or polyester have been known to use as an anticorrosive coating material for a steel conduit, which is subjected to corrosive environment for a purpose preventing steel material from corrosion due to a corrosive aqueous fluid. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use either polyester or polyethylene or polypropylene as an anticorrosive coating material for steel, which is subjected to a corrosive environment, for a purpose of preventing steel material from corrosion due to a corrosive aqueous fluid. Regarding claims 28 and 36, given the fact that the materials are claimed as members of a Markush group (original claim 16), which all alternatives have a common property or activity (MPEP Annex B f(i)(ii) and (iii)), it appears that the hydrophilic effect of the heat exchanger surface is equally achieved with the use of any material in the Markush group. Furthermore, applicant has not disclosed any criticality or any particular purpose for having the claimed materials or polyester. Therefore, the use of polybutylene terephthalate or polyethylene terephthalate or polyetherimide or polyethersulfone or polysulfone or polyimide is deemed to be a design consideration, which fails to patentably distinguish over the prior art of Boah in view of Kenneipp. As regarding claims 27-31 and 36-39, the method of forming the device (a film adheres to the surface by a roller assembly and a polymer heater) is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. "Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process,

determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.” In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). In this instant application, the heat exchanger component in the product by process claim is the same as or obvious from the heat exchanger component (62) of Boah, in which a film of polymer is directly adhering to the metal surface. The steps of using roller, heating and melting pellets to form film may be different from Boah’s process, but the final product of the prior art is the same with the product in the product-by-process claim.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Kanai et al. (US 5,969,019) discloses an anticorrosive coating component.

H. G. Johnson (US 3,489,209) discloses a heat exchanger having plastic and metal components.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tho v. Duong whose telephone number is 571-272-4793. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (first Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Keasel Eric can be reached on 571-272-4929. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Tho v Duong
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3753

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TD
March 6, 2006